PUBLISHED WEEKLY, ON SATURDAY,

less affairs of the paper, should be addressed, FR OF THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD,

Selections.

THE PROCLAMATION OF FREEDOM.

made free States forthwith (compensation to be made to the few thoroughly loyal ers in each), and that every slave now laws, in civil customs. For otherwise, they are but

merge from this contest strong and very reasons given by the fathers for What will avail, then, the procla-

by the "poor whites" Jackson has taken Washington City, missing the capture of the President and Cabinet by barely two on which once the lights so gloriously burned! hours, and that Gen. Lee's victorious army is on its conquering way to the great Northern cities! Even in Richmond, the battles which resulted in the expulsion of the Confederates from Manyland are heliting.

supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws? of the rebel States, before January, is by no means with the innovators upon liberty and justice. impossible, but that would not save slavery. For, by have stood by and held the clothes while traitors the terms of the Confiscation Act, expressly recogstoned to death the martyrs of liberty. nized and their enforcement enjoined upon our mili-Every rebel State overrun by our armies becomes

inevitably a free State. nothing in the absence of power to enforce it.

But this is what, the proclamation of freedom will tial reserve. and must do for the Union cause, and it justifies all, with that act has been hailed by the loyal millions.

recognizes slavery as the inciting cause of our ing their stupid prayers to it!

national calamities and perils. It looks to impartial These are the men who are p liberty and happiness of all.

II. For more than forty years past, it has been they may never cease to cast out a clear and beniggenerally held and taught in this country, that hose nant light to all the dwellers of the earth! from unjust reproach and undeserved odium. When vicegerent among men, and took stripes and shame the President of the United States becomes an avowed for its sake—are radicals!

and street-cars in most Northern cities—that they all this is, its statement gives a false impression. But let names go. A good cause, a good conscience or the indignities and inhumanities to which the land an invincible zeal will make any man honorable.

CONSERVATIVE AND RADICAL.

President's proclamation of freedom is not such men to forswear and betray the very truths for desired and sought. I did hope that the which laws and customs were ordained, in their accepted. The immense assemblage which met to hear desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired and sought. I did hope that the which are desired as a second and the sought are desired as a second and the second are desired as a second as a second are desired as

and clearly to warrant and demand such an labor in this material world. They are like latent heat and light, that serve no economy of life. But, when law no longer serves a principle of justice or of right, it is but a candlestick whose light has

before the proffer of freedom to all lighted, placed on a candlestick, that it may give

norant millions of Southern whites cious hands have thrown some of these sacred candles Their ears are constantly crammed, their vanity inflamed, by tidings of Confederate victories. All over the further South, it is currently reported, and of these, we shall not go down on our knees with believed, that Stonewall grovelling idolaters and materialistic conservatives,

sion of the Confederates from Maryland are habitu- twenty-five years have favored every advance of ally treated by the press as rebel triumphs! How, then, is it possible that the Confederates should give their rebellion and submit absolutely to the ments of liberty were becoming implements of South A subjugation of the rebel hosts, a virtual conquest ern barbaric despotism, they have invariably sided

The sacredness of the mails was violated, and tary and naval officers by the proclamation, slavery in rebel States disappears before the advance of our and they approved. The right of petition was denied, and they approved. The invasion of Mexico was planed by slavery, and they sympathized with it. The wanton insult to the spirit of the North in the Compromises of 1850 had their hearty favor. They That the rebels may triumph, and dictate a dis- winked at the violation of the Missouri Compromise. union peace to our government, is of course possible. They took part and gave moral endorsement to that This contingency could by no means have been series of political abominations which were practiced upon Kansas. When the elections of 1860 had of Congress, no military order, no Executive decree, indicated the popular will, they boldly favored the can or could suffice to vanquish slavery. Being our South, though openly avowing secession and consumconqueror, it will prescribe terms, not accept them. mating treason. And when Sumter was bombarded, The most sweeping edict of emancipation can avail only fear of the instant violence of the incensed common people induced a decent silence and pruden-

These are the men who are now assuming airs of and more than all, the gratitude and gladness where- singular virtue as conservatives. They have spent with that act has been hailed by the loyal millions.

I. It places our government distinctly, unequived Constitution, and now, if it could only be stuffed like cally, on the side of freedom as against slavery. It a dead eagle, they would spend the other half in say-

These are the men who are pleased to stigmatize freedom as their unfailing, effectual cure. Whatever as radicals those who have unfalteringly maintained gloss may be placed on the facts by blind, besotted the Constitution and the laws for the original pur-Partisanship, the proclamation is an official recogni- poses of justice and liberty for which they were tion that the enslavement of some has imperilled the expressly ordained, and who now jealously watch them and trim their wick, pouring in sacred oil, that

The men who have corrupted justice are conserva-The men who have corrupted justice are conservatives; the men who have maintained its purity—are tives; the men who have maintained its purity—are tives; the men who have maintained its purity—are slavery as our nation's chief danger, the government radicals! The men who, when it was safe, openly renders an indirect but emphatic tribute to the assailed liberty, and when it was perilous, did it by oyalty and beneficence of the anti-slavery sentiment. stealth—are the conservatives of American institu-Slavery's red-handed treason is liberty's vindication tions! But the men who worshipped liberty as God's

a reproach in any loyal State to be accounted an are should be made a mask to cover a face of hypochitionist. III. This act entitles the Union government and cause to the generous loyalty of the African race and of the friends of emancipation everywhere. It is actions, of laws, of the world, lies in certain great matio casy to cavil at this or that inconsistency—to combining that blacks are not recognized as the equals of whites—that they are excluded by law from certain free States and inhumanly thrust from omnibuses and street-carry in account of the carth." By the salt of principles

We have multitudes of political idolaters. They or ship forms and institutions without perceiving THE REBELLION.

He said that when, on the other hand, government tyrs rather than to become one of the number was in the hands of those who directed labor, it was (laughter and applause), and even if I were emufrom the North, after eradicating the evil, have we succeeded in achieving the object? Not at all. He left a king where the raven alone would pass and Col. Hamilton made similar addresses to the above not provided affirmatively for reopening the African meet death in defense of his country or in obedience of the country or lew York statesman, now the Secretary of State them (loud applause).

(Mr. Seward), and said that he never uttered a greater truth than when he declared there was "an rrepressible conflict" between slave labor and free labor (applause). He said that in this additional, this second revolution that would be forced upon them, and which might be bloodier than the present one, they would get rid of the last and least remains of democracy, and that his plan emphatically was a slave aristocracy. Now, if that was but the sentiment of one Southern man, addressed to a trusted agent of the State of Louisiana, then a sitting member in the Convention, there might be but little practical significance in it. If it had been reprobated by the public press in that section or condemned by the public voice, there might be little significance in the fact that such sentiments were promulgated to the world. But when you bear in mind that that letter was reproduced in the leading prints of the South, and spoken of in terms of commendation, and that up to this hour no man has lifted his voice in criticism against any of the posi-tions there assumed, then it is significant. I have heard the echoes of those sentiments in the streets. in the hotels, in the parlors and at the festive board. ever thinking that it could succeed. We now realize the fact that we must have a stronger government. If you knew all this as I do, you would feel that there was something more involved in this revolution than the simple desire to get rid of the hated Yankee. It was not because the men who inaugurated it hated the people of the North, it was not because many of you differed with them in opinion, but it was a deliberate purpose on their part to be the controlling spirits in a new and different order of government, where their power would be perpetual, and where they would not be subject to the chances of the free choice of a free people, in recurring elections, as had been the case; and he that does not realize that fact to-day does not yet understand what this revolution means; and in consequence, the man who flatters himself that by conciliatory measures, by kind words, gentle dealings and peace offerings you can cause the rebellious and disloyal States to resume their original position in the con

on an invincible zeal will make any man honorable.

The most odious implement of punishment has

anti-Slavery Standard. President deserves our thanks for a great, wise, and happy act, whereby half the perils of our position stirring up the ignorant with revolutionary passions. desired to preserve. It is, as I said, far more difficult am for freedom to the non-slaveholder as well

they said, to go out of the Union, not with the view of staying out; but, said they, the sooner and the more decisively you act, the quicker will the North the with the wreck of anarchy or from the gulf In submission to the laws which may

was complaining in this letter that the Montgomery flap his funereal wings. If a man can go forward in at two public meetings in New York last week. of another revolution; that the evil was still in inspiring in his fate. But the other process is not

slavery, my choice is easily made (applause). It they compel me to elect between my children and their negroes, a fool would tell where I would be Chairman, spoke in the strongest terms against the he said:

and beneficence of the antistavery sentiment.

The state of the contract of the United States is most wordly a please. The United States is most wordly a please of the United States is most wordly a please. The contract of the United States is most wordly a please of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were a worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were were worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were were worder of the United States. But, fellow-cities were were were the united States. But, fellow-cities were were were the united States. But, fellow-cities were were the united States. But, fellow-cities were the united States. But, fellow-cities were the united S and an immension to which the first processes of the control of the processes of the control of

but one thing I do know that the slaveholders intend power, as well as the constitution

to prove that, when that was the in so noble a manifestation. But most of us like to on to urge the reposing of all confidence in the all persons held to service or

and Theodore Voorhis Secretary. The Chairman, on If thus it be true that slavery is the cause of this taking the chair, said that the proclamation of the rebellion; if the object of the slaveholders be a dis- President was causing great feeling among the free trust of leaving power in the hands of the non-colored people of the North. They had been pained slaveholders; if the danger of slavery was so great as to justify them in their devotion to the institution all this bloodshed, and that his race and theirs could to destroy the United States, then I say that I have never dwell together in this land on terms of equality. changed my views in regard to that institution, and have sundered my allegiance, if I ever had any, to slavery (loud and continued applause). Fellow-himself had been sent to search, he could not have citizens, I have had to go through no gradations in this change. Nor will the men who compelled me to leave my State be at all disappointed when they hear what I have said here and will say elsewhere. I advise them in advance that if they would force be sold into slavery for its payment. Besides, it was upon me the issue of disloyalty to the government an extremely unhealthy colony, where no people of that has always blessed me, has blessed my father any race could maintain their health for two years. before me, and which I have never known but in Of Honduras the speaker had a much more favorable connection with blessings, if they bring into question idea, and he entered into a glowing description of my loyalty to that government with my loyalty to the country, its healthful climate, its productive soil,

found (applause). That issue is upon you to-night, proposals to colonize the contrabands, and such of upon me and upon every man from Maine to Mexico. the free colored people of the North as chose to Men who, two years ago, were regarded as loyal, are heard now saying; "Well, republicanism is a failure. We are really astonished at ourselves for failure. We are really astonished at ourselves for and except of those who have deliberately sought to colonize are controlled to controlled the free colored people of the North as chose to shirk it if you can, I speak without bitterness, save accompany them, in the Chiriqui country. He said that it was unfortunate, to say the least, that Senator and except of those who have deliberately sought to colonize are controlled in c do those great wrongs to humanity. But the men, without whose cooperation at the ballot-box and in son's Coal Company. He thought that the Chiriqui the army, they could have accomplished nothing, scheme would turn out to be quite as much in the have greatly changed in their views. (The speaker interest of said coal company as for the welfare of then drew a touching picture of the former comfort and happiness of the Southerner and his misery in should not be selected, for that country would be the rebel army at present.) Continuing his speech, he said:

of the Colonial Secretary of Demerara, who had just And now, fellow-citizens, the question is, is it proper, is it practicable to restore things as they were? It is a fashionable term here to say, "We are for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as appeared to have an idea that colored people were it was." The Constitution as it is! Yes. The to be picked up here like hogs and transported Union as it was: No. (This was said with much wherever their captors chose to take them. The feeling and earnestness and drew down tumultuous applause. A Voice—"How about Seymour." The interruption was hissed, and the speaker continued.) approach them as though they were men, and not invoke the aid of the loyal people in restoring the brutes. In the same vessel that brought this Cologovernment of the United States. But, fellow-citi- nial Secretary to New York, arrived letters to the

ADDRESS OF THE GOLDRINGS OF THE LOYAL STATES TO THE PRESIDENT.

resolve the mystery. That is the view I have taken | there is a conflict between free labor and slave labor; | constitutional head, whose rightful authority and d the complaints of the South, and that was, every man who loves republicanism more than he form of government, and the constitutional rights and

of protection, in order that all who are capable, intel lectually and morally, of loyalty and obedience, may their midst, as the laboring man would still wield. You may ask if these things have the power in the new government; and, said he, are happened. I say, aye; they have happened; they happened in the Bridge Street Methodist Church, on Wedhappened. I say, aye; they have happened; they happened are happening now; and they will continue to happened are happening now; and they will continue to happened are happening now; and they will continue to happened are happening now; and they will continue to happened are happening now; and they will continue to happened. I say, aye; they have happened; they have been into consideration the Presiment of the colored people of Brooklyn was held at the Bridge Street Methodist Church, on Wedhappened. I say, aye; they have continued indefinitely the most efficient cause, support and stay of the most efficient cause, support and stay of the rebellion would have been, in our judgment, unjust A MEETING of the colored people of Brooklyn was not be forced into treason, as the willing tool of ceive that slavery and democracy are incompatible" pen until the last free spirit is compelled to flee (applause). He paid a high compliment to the great from the South, or until this government can relieve of interest to the colored people of the North in the matters of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of interest to the colored people of the North in the last free spirit is compelled to flee of the North in the last free present crisis. J. W. B. Smith was chosen Chairman, made a willing sacrifice on the altar of patriotism, would have discriminated against the wife who is compelled to surrender her husband, against the parent who is to surrender his child, to the hardships of the camp, and the perils of battle, and in favor of rebel masters permitted to retain their slaves. It would have been a final decision alike against humanity, justice, the rights and dignity of the government, and against a sound and wise National policy. The decision of the President to strike at the root of the rebellion will lend new vigor to the efforts and new life and hope to the hearts of the people. Cordially tendering to the President our respectful assurances of personal and official confidence, we trust and believe that the policy now inaugurated will be crowned with success, will give speedy and triumphant victories over our enemies, and secure to this nation and this people the blessing and favor of Almighty God. We believe that the blood of the heroes who have already fallen, and those who may yet give up their lives to their country, will not have been shed in vain.

The splendid valor of our soldiers, their patient endurance, their manly patriotism and their devotion to duty, demand from us and from all their countrymen the homage of the sincerest gratitude and the pledge of our constant reënforcement and support. A just regard for these brave men, whom we have contributed to place in the field, and for the importance of the duties which may lawfully pertain to us hereafter, has called us into friendly conference.

And now, presenting to our National Chief Magistrate this conclusion of our deliberations, we devote ourselves to our country's service, and we will surround the President with our constant support, trusting that the fidelity and zeal of the loyal States and the people will always assure him that he will be constantly maintained in pursuing with vigor this war for the preservation of the National life and the hopes of humanity.

SAMUEL J. KIRKWOOD. A. G. CURTIN, WM. SPRAGUE, F. H. PIERPONT, JOHN A. ANDREW. RICHARD YATES. ISRAEL WASHBURNE, JR., DAVID TOD, N. S. BERRY, EDWARD SALOMON, O. P. MORTON (by D. G. AUSTIN BLAIR. Rose, his representative),

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND THE WAR

The reading of the resolution kindled a storm o excitement. Dr. Leeds, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to the resolution offered by his colleague. Mr. Goddard. Rev. Mr. Doane desired the resolution to be laid upon Maryland, was for choking off all discussion on the subject. Mr. Hoffman, of New York, called for the yeas and nays on the question of laying the resolution on The tollowing is the result of the call: Yeas 72, Nays

[Among those who voted nay, were Robert C. Wint of Massachusetts, and Horatio Scymour, Democratic can date for Governor of New-York. A little advance on tin

Mr. Ruggles, of New York, moved a reconsideration debate.] The Hon. Mr. Carpenter, of New Jersey, the Rev. Mr. Goodwin of Philadelphia, and Judge Conning nam of Pennsylvania ably sustained the motion made by Mr.

Ruggles. Judge Chambers made a discursive speech against reconsideration. Judge Redfield objected to the form of the resolution, giving that as the reason why he voted to lay it on the table. He said he thought the less we said, and the less we did in that st the rebellion.

Mr. Ruggles was surprised that Judge Chambers should call him a "firebrand" for asking a reconsid-Hon. Murray Hoffman made an eloquent argu ment in favor of the spirit of the resolution, and inti-mated that he designed at some future time to intro-

The Rev. Mr. Doane, of New Jersey (son of the late dient sevant, Bishop Doane), desired the Convention to say nothing

nothing in relation to the subject. The Rev. Dr. Mead, of Conn., offered a substitute for Ex-Governor Hunt, of N. Y., arose and said he had

come to the Convention not expecting that the troubles of the country would be brought up in any form in There was no reason why the Church should make expressions of loyalty. He would not do t in deference to the press nor any outside influence the Church was entirely free from all responsibility before the electors for the rebellion. The apple of discord has never office of Governor. een allowed in the Church. He could proclaim before high Heaven that the Church was not responsible for no propositions would be brought forward that would the way of the future union of the South with | in defined. the North. Let us do nothing to widen the breach be tween us. He begged to remind the Church that those who now had the semblance of enemies might at a future day become our friends. He wished all the propositions relating to the subject referred to a select committee Judge Chambers again took the floor. He desired to

South was bone of our bone, and blood of our blood Professor Shattuck said that as a representative and the sins of the tongue in Massachusetts. He did

like a form of prayer from the Bishops to ask God to forgive the sins of Massachusetts. Dr. Francis Vinton, of Trinity Church, then came forward, and taking his stand in the aisle, made the

speech of the session. He boldly charged that this dif-ference of opinion was but the echo of the gun fired at Richmond at the last meeting of the General Conven-Strike from this rebellion the support which it war measure, pure and simple. But none of these section of the country, certain questions on which they derives from the unrequited toil of these slaves, and its section of the country, certain questions on which they were sensitive were kept in the background and lost. This was not now a question of rebellion against the government merely, but of rebellion against the Church. The President stopped the speaker to announce that the House of Bishops had sent in the following resolu-

The House of Bishops, in consideration of the presen afflicted condition of the country, propose to devote Wednesday, the 8th day of October inst, as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, and to hold in Trinity Church a solemn service, appropriate to the occasion The Bishops affectionately request the House of Cleri-

cal and Lay Deputies to join with them in said observance. Thus (said the eloquent speaker) we have the endorsement of the House of Bishops, which comes to us like a voice from Heaven. We are here as the trustees and guardians of the Church. To ignore this question, is to be false to our trust. The finger of scorn would be pointed at every man who would stifle an expression of our loyalty. Human nature and Southern human nature would respect us the more for taking a decided stand on this question. If the Church South had done its duty, the rebellion would not have assumed the phase it has taken. He had in his hand a letter from Bishop Polk which afforded proof of that fact. The Church South had ignored the Church North, and adopted another form of prayer for the Confederacy, instead of for the United States. The South has ignored the prayer-book, ignored the Church, and is in open rebellion against the Church and country ought to have been, and might have been, in the performance of their duty, the conservators of our residual professional and the conservators of our residual profession. duty, the conservators of our national unity. It was the duty of that body, as intrusted with the keeping of the Church, to rebuke those who had offended. owed it to their own self-respect to take a manly and Union of the Church their Southern brethren would despise them. The Rev. Doctor was exceedingly elo

despise them. The Rev. Doctor was exceedingly eloquent, and produced a profound sensation in the House.

The Rev. Dr. Godwin, of Pennylvania, followed in a calm, philosophical and exhaustive argument. He proceeded to answer every question raised against the resolution, and said that the adoption of a prayer for which they could all units was resolution, and said that the adoption of a prayer for the country, in which they could all unite was demanded at that moment. He quoted the rebellion of the South, and the treason of churchinen, some of whom might believe they were right, to show the private conscience could not be depended on as a guide in the matter.

rupted by Judge Chambers of Maryland, who wishes the Convention to note that he had not introduced politics for their consideration.

The Hon. Mr. Hoffman having been frequently alluded to and not in a complimentary manner by Judge Cham bers, who anticipated something unpleasant withou ing what was to come, read a proposed preambl and resolutions in explanation, as follows:

Whereas, A number of the members of the Protestan objectoral Church in the United States of America have aken up arms to overthrow the lawful government so over them, and others of such members are aiding in such a such a such a such a such as the such a such as the such a such as the such as

After a brief speech by Mr. Hoffman in support of these resolutions, and a few remarks by the Rev. Dr.

ountry on Thursday next. Next week we shall inform our readers of the final issue of this already famous

GEN. WADSWORTH'S LETTER,

ACCEPTING THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR O NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1862. GEN. JAMES S. WADSWORTH—Dear Sir: I have the honor to inform you that you were nominated for the integrity of the Union without regard to their past party relations, and held at Syracuse on the 24th of the to treason at the North even more than to rebellion

I enclose the series of resolutions adopted by the Convention, as an indication of its sentiments and pur

Your nomination was made with a very remarkable mated that he designed at some future time to intro-duce a series of resolutions in relation to the question the Convention, I beg leave respectfully, to request your acceptance of it. I am, very respectfully, your obelient sevant,

HENRY J. RAYMOND, President of the Convention.

Washington, Oct. 2, 1862. Hon. HENRY J. RAYMOND, President, &c.:—Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your tion held at Syracuse on the the 24th of that month. before the electors of the State of New York for the

I respectfully accept the nomination shall zealously labor to carry out their wishes as there-

until after the election has been held, I ask your indul- the Constitution. They argued that neither victory gence while I express briefly my views as to the questions involved in the canvass I think I cannot be mistaken in assuming that the

maintain its territorial integrity, and especially upon the proclamation of the President, issued to that end the war had no quarrel with Think of this as the ntterance of Ludge Local Parlian to the convenience of the Conv

uppression of this rebellion.

foundation will be undermined. the fears of slave insurrections and massacres are entirely unfounded. While the slaves earnestly desire masters, they will cease to work for them without

wages, but they will form throughout the Southern States, the most peaceful and docile peasantry on the The slave-owners once compelled to work for their

own support, the war must cease and its appalling car-

States would be forever relieved, as it is right that they should be, from the fears of a great influx of African laborers disturbing the relations of these Northen industrial classes who have so freely given

or her industrial classes who have a control of the government.

This done, and the whole African population will and vast tracts of land never yet cultivated.

I forbear to enter into the discussion of the great

mate vast increase in the production of the great Southern staples. This is not a time to consider questions of profit. It will long be remembered, to the great honor of the merchants, bankers, and manufacturers of the North, that giving the lie to the calumnies arising out of the new and more stringent relations of slave-breeding aristocrats, who charge them with being degraded and controlled by the petty profits of traffic, they have met the numerous sacrifices of this fiercer and bitterer than ever, and the country would which history furnishes no parallel.

Nor is the question now before us one of philanthropy

alone, sacred as are the principles therein involved, nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitient action, to exterminate every Northern soldier, and is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitient men were altogether in too exalted a state to have the different involved, nor is it a question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitient men were altogether in too exalted a state to have the different involved, nor is it as question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitient men were altogether in too exalted a state to have the different involved, nor is it as question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofitient men were altogether in too exalted a state to have the different involved, nor is it as question of abstract ideas, involving an unprofit. able discussion of the equality of races. It is simply a question of war, of national life or death, and of the uphold our government and maintain its unity and such fatal half-measures that we prayed the Presisupremacy.

we have such, reproach us with waging a territorial fearing that our very victories might be turned into war. So we do; but that territory is our country. For maintaining its greatness and nower among the For maintaining its greatness and power among the nations of the earth, by holding it together, they hate us. We can bear it; but if we were to yield to their the strange confidence which the nation placed in

victories and disastrous defeats have, in the vicissitudes of war, befallen our arms. Bereavement and des-

we may judge of the spirit of those they have left at home, and who may yet be called to the field, by believe that he has done his best, but he certainly the heroic temper of these men, we have nothing to has not ended the rebellion. fear as to the result. solemn verdict of the ballot and the deadly What was needed to secure a reconciliation, with-

I beg that you will accept for yourself, and convey members of the Convention over which you presiled, my sincere thanks for the great honor which they have a giant's strength and to use it most like a giant.

Untional Anti-Slavery Standard.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1862.

BEERMAN STREET, NEW YORK. Letters enclosing subscription the business of the office, show

HOW THE PROCLAMATION IS RECEIVED.

THE reception of the Great Proclamation by the oyal people of the North has been such as they and for all time to come. We believe that the hisand it has met with a response of marvellous unan- disasters and follies and infatuations, political and for fine gold. This is one of its blessed incidents. and denounce the insidious as well as the impudent It divides the precious from the vile, the false from foes of the nation, is now the duty of every good citthe true, the goats from the sheep. The secret ene- izen. A policy is at last in present opration, with a mies of the government, who masked their scarcely- yet greater "all hail, hereafter," and not long hereconcealed treason under the show of peculiar and after, neither. The dregs of such a disorder as eminent fidelity to the Constitution, and who believed slavery may lurk long in the constitution of the that they could depend on the President as the dupe American people, but they will be dispersed the if not the accomplice of their treachery, now stand sooner the more thoroughly and effectually the disease displayed to the sight and scorn of all honest men. is broken up by the wisely heroic treatment of the They pledged themselves, forsooth, to stand by the good physician. President, believing in their hearts that he would stand by them. They deprecated all interference with the safety or comfort of slavery by Congress on the ground that it was the peculiar and especial rerogative of the President to disturb its rest or its ife, in the firm faith that he never would do anysetts, the breath of whose nostrils is hatred of Sena- already accomplished much, and in various ways, tor Sumner and the single end of whose existence is dent the trump card of their hand, believing that he National edifice. could be played effectually to make the game of the great Massachusetts Senator a losing one. And just towards Northern hunkers and Southern rebels, dissi- gogues of the lowest ard most shame mation, covering more ground than Mr. Sumner himself had ventured to hope for, and fully accepting him as the exponent of his policy which there his enemies had just pledged themselves to sustain. office of Governor of the State of New York by a There was never a happier coincidence than the

PRACTICAL EFFICIENCY OF THE

PROCLAMATION.

head of the nation, must be strengthened by the peo

strength, to save the country. Let the people pledge to him their most generous confidence and support—and no

slavery parties in Massachusetts.

they have been forward in stigmatizing.

acters, to public contempt.

cial services in his support.

at the South. With the exception of the few shameless presses and profligate politicians who seem really to feel that affection for their Southern masters which they slanderously attribute to their black brethren in bondage, and whose heart's desire it is to see slavery reëstablished in its dominion over the whole land more firmly and more despotic than ever, with these exceptions, there seems to have been but one feeling, or relief from anxious expectation and long-waiting hope, fast turning to despair, and of joy that a way of permanent deliverance has at last been opened. sickened. And as it has not come too late, perhaps | seals attached. The energy of the language in which | and faithful servant." it comes with a greater momentum for the adjourn- this new-born zeal for the President was couched Gov. Andrew had been expected to preside, and the ground, at the breaking out of the war, that the occasion had come which the patriarch John Quincy Adams had seen in vision, when slavery might be abolished by proclamation, under the war-powers of nor peace could be had as long as slavery, the cause against the Church. The idea of purgation had been introduced, he claimed that the Church was pure. The National government in its effort to uphold itself, and

a citizen of Massachusetts, he was willing to shed his blood and treasure to defend his country, but he would like a form of prayer from the Risbons to add to the support of the electors of New York for the before it began. We never urged this action upon the action upon the support of prayer from the Risbons to add the support of the electors of New York for the before it began. We never urged this action upon the support of prayer from the Risbons to add the support of the electors of New York for the support of the government on the support of the support of the electors of New York for the before it began. to reestablish the Union, at all points, as it was dred of the men best known in the movements of pro- lican Committee, was chosen to preside. The organizaby justice and humanity. We knew that, in a sense, Six or eight million of whites, having had time to the government had no business with either the one organize their government and arm their troops, fed and supported by the labor of four million of slaves, it upon the country the Congress and the President it upon the country, the Congress and the President as the only effectual way of conquering a peace, as a ebellion, the history of which has clearly proved that rebels to submission, without any disturbance of ways, through the disasters and distresses of the last fifteen or sixteen months. Light has glimmered through that gloom enough to show them that they must choose between being slaves themselves or givnage come to an end.

3. The emancipation once effected, the Northern tate at the choice but those who choose darkness ing freedom to the slaves of the rebels. None hesirather than light and political serfage to the liberty

of the children of light. now know that it might have been, a temporary increase of trade to the Northern States and the whole peace could have been patched up and the rebellion commercial world which would result from the wants salved over with disgraceful and ruinous comproof four million of free and paid laborers over the mises. But this would have been no true victory, no same number held as heretofore in slavery.

I forbear also to enter into the question of the ultisucceed in ruling the nation. The political agitations Christian course, and administer rebuke where sin was committed, otherwise in the event of a future large at the first mention of extensive practical interference with slavery period of twelve years) he had never once been at the first mention of extensive practical interference with slavery period of twelve years) he had never once been at the first mention of extensive practical interference with slavery period of twelve years) he had never once been at Such a state of things must have resulted in an out- by the United States government, and propose, in retali- home during a session of Congress, and never absent in which we can most surely and effectually a resolute struggle. It was in the apprehension of Our foreign enemies, for it is not to be disguised that dent and Congress to take this step at the outset. suggestions, and submit to its dismemberment, they would forever despise us. This great domain, from the lakes to the gulf, from ing to earn it—was overruled for our deliverance. the Atlantic to the Pacific, one country; governed by one idea—freedom—is yet destined to dictate terms, if need be, to the world in arms, and I hold that man to be a traitor and a coward, who, under any defeats, any pressure of adversity however great, any calamities however dire, would give up one acre of it.

It is more than a year since I left our State. Great

Any other would have been kicked on to Richmond or kicked out of the left our State. Great

Swell cease from precenting either that the slaves are contented with their bondage, or that the President's make the same defence for himself.

He argued that the war had been waged, and should be waged, simply to put down the rebellion—that it changes have taken place within that period. Costly army. That delay saved the rebellion for the time, and destroyed slavery for all time. So, no other General would have been sustained by the country in the stroke would have told with vastly I can only judge of the spirit of my fellow-citizens of New York by that of her gallant sons who have rushed to the field. These I have seen in great number of Yorktown, or could have survived its peninsula of Yorktown, or could have survived its congress and the rebel army that they had already bers, and particularly those who have been in the hos- failure. We do not at all impute to Gen. McClellan Congress and the rebel army that they had already Among these brave men, feeble and exhausted by We believe, with Mr. Lincoln, that he wished to beat disease, tortured and mutilated by cruel wounds, I have never yet heard the first word of despair, the first sigh the enemy; but we cannot but be painfully aware of regret, that they had given health and life to their that he has not succeeded in enjoying the fruition of

any false play or treasonable purpose in all this. lost their slaves, instead of being merely threatened with the loss of them in three months, it would have given a far more serious shock to their counsels and to their military movements. Abraham Lincoln could at once have placed a loyal force in the rear of every that just desire, up to this time. We are willing to than their advance into Maryland or Pennsylvania. He an appeal to the enslaved millions of the South. could have inflicted upon the whole body of the enemy | Freedom is now, said Mr. S., the policy of the gov. a shock more stunning than Stonewall Jackson ever ernment. Whoever opposes emancipation, acts as hosonflict of battle the government of the people will be out detriment to slavery, was quick and resolute brought upon any portion of our forces. action. Had such been had, the rebellion would have The mistake of not having done this is as great in a been strangled in its cradle and never grown up to

this to be the heaviest stroke of the war.

trant States would have come back into line, they would have sent up their Senators and Representatives, the strong pro-slavery reaction which was in full play before Sumter would have spread and per-Gen. Reno's last words, before being carried away haps prevailed for a season and the last end of the ment is postponed, we fail to get into a right position. There are, he said, but of our army officers are brutes. Nelson ment is postponed, we fail to get into a right position. There are, he said, but of our army officers are brutes. nation would have been worse than the first. Civil We lose, too, as long as this thorough rectitude of two parties now, the party of the country with the killed at Louisville, was a foul-mouthed re-

Our Boston Correspondence.

CHARLES SUMNER IN FANEUIL HALL.

towards the overthrow of the rebellion, and the estato defeat his reëlection, made support of the Presi- blishment of liberty as the corner stone of our new the concentration here of the lords and subalterns of It has played the part of Ithuriel's spear both cians from all parts of New England, of political dema at this moment the President interposes his procla- pating the false pretences in which they sought to con- (by whom the large Irish population here has been ceal themselves, and exposing both, in their true char- deceived and misled to an extent unparalleled in any paper, many of those presses and individuals in the classes before-mentioned and especially by ready North who claim to be considered preëminently conaccess to vile liquors, creatures of whom, as you look servative had become so far encouraged by the Presi- into their dreadful countenances disfigured by every direction, the better it would be for the peace of the country. He intimated that the reporters might pertheir course towards that functionary. Instead of whether they really belong to the rank of humanity or denouncing him in their former manner as a mere par- to that of the wild beast of prey. Some one hundred tisan, a "sectional" President, they began to praise his of these, were in the vast meeting at Faneuil Hall ves wisdom and firmness, and went on to proffer their spe- terday-in it, but not of it-summoned thither at whose instigation no one doubts, who endeavored by The President's unworthy reply to Horace Greeley's such ways as came easy and natural to them to interletter gave new confidence to these Northern hunkers, rupt and embarrass the meeting and Mr. Sumner : bu and their satisfaction was increased by his reply to the who utterly failed to accomplish their disgraceful puraddress of the Chicago delegation, which showed, they pose, being (not shamed, that was impossible, but) thought, a fixed determination to stand by the conserva- completely overborne by the perfect unanimity and here to demand the removal of Buell. tive policy in regard to slavery. Thereupon, the men | hearty demonstrations of the meeting. It was a great and the journals who had always urged that policy day, too, for Massachusetts, witnessing the return of began to raise the cry that the President must be sus- Mr. Sumner to her capital city at nearly the close of a stupid General longer in comtained; and some unlucky individuals of this stripe in his second term of service as her Senator, his trium of the West. They felt that they had the right We are now rewarded for the tedious months of Boston and Cambridge excited their brethren of like phant vindication of the course he has pursued in the the Union, irrespective of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name that we watched wearily until our hearts almost lish a protestation to this offset with their brethren of like practice of their previous party associations, had done me the honor of placing my name that we watched wearily until our hearts almost lish a protestation to this offset with their brethren of like practice in the local course he has pursued in the practice of their previous party association to the course he has pursued in the local course he has pursued in my name that we watched wearily until our hearts almost lish a protestation to this effect, with their hands and his constituents in Faneuil Hall-"Well done, good the government listened

> I cordially agree with the Convention in the sentiments expressed in their resolutions, and, if elected, I ground at the breaking out of the way that the coor the document in question, as follows:
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> | Makes it worth our while to quote a paragraph from the disappointment at his absence was great; but the reaments expressed in their resolutions, and, if elected, I ground at the breaking out of the way that the coor the document in question, as follows: "The hands of the President, the chosen and only detained in Washington by official duties to the Massachusetts soldiers now in the government hospitals at Washington and elsewhere. The disappointment feltalso at the absence of Richard Busteed, Esq., of your city was very great indeed. Mr. Busteed had accepted the and half confidence. Pledge, then, to the President Committee's invitation to be present, and to address and the main stay of the war, was upheld by the sustained and carried in triumph through the struggle.
>
> It is not a sustained and carried in triumph through the struggle. His patriotism and self-sacrifice deserve it—our duty a sick bed to say it was impossible he should come adding his cordial testimony and support to the great

> > Hon William Clafflin, Chairman of the State Repubtion was completed by a long list of Vice-Presidents, matters, but not one of them ever dreamed of dicta A very few days after the issue of this document, etc., bearing the names of some of the most intelligent, the President's proclamation appeared, committing honored, and influential men of the State.

that functionary, and the government of which he is Mr. Sumper, in proceeding with his address, read a the head, to the very policy most ardently deprecated | portion of the President's proclamation of September by the fifteen hundred, and making the roll of their 22d, calling attention to the fact that the emancipation far as Mr. Lincoln is concerned in this matter, no dou printed names a list of killed and wounded. An un- was not wholly prospective, but in a very important looked-for sequence of events had caught them in a degree immediate—giving freedom at once to slaves of trap as effectually as the plotting of their worst enemy rebels, or of persons aiding the rebellion, coming with- feel that it is wise to humor the loyal citizens in the great Powers believed that it was so, and they all could have done; and these lovers of slavery have in the lines of the army, and to all slaves captured 2. It is the most humane method of putting down the waited to see the effect of our arms in reducing the now the option of keeping their words, and helping the from such persons, or deserted by them, and coming President in his warfare against slavery, or of eating under control of the United States, and all slaves of their domestic relations and institutions. All the their words, and proving that the loyalty expressed in such persons found or being in places occupied by the freedom, they have shown no disposition to injure their honest part of the nation have seen the error of their their paragraph above quoted was hollow and decep- forces of the United States. Already this amounts to a Congress last winter that he would make war upon tive, a specimen of that "conditional loyalty" which great number made absolutely and at once free, which will daily swell until it becomes a multitude. Thank Besides unmasking these Northern men with South- God, said Mr. Sumner, that I live to see this day-that ern principles, the President's proclamation compelled my eyes have beheld this great salvation. And the the reptile of Secession to drop one of its customary vast body of people arose with one consent and with disguises, and appear exposed in its native deformity. the deepest feeling, the ladies waving their handker-One of the false pretences made by agents of the chiefs, and the men giving cheer upon cheer with a rebels abroad and at home was that their movement heartiness perfectly electric.

was not made in behalf of slavery. This is the device He did not fail to notice the seditions and treason To be sure, we still believe that if the war had by which they hoped to secure European intervention able movements which under the specious name of "No been pressed vigorously last Autumn and the rebel in their behalf; and their agents in France and England Party," was lately started in this city and Cambridge drift to the South, where it will find a congenial climate | Capital been in our hands last December, as we all | have constantly pointed to the slave States still acting | He quoted, and applied to it, Col. Benton's sarcasm with the Federal government as proving that North that one might always be sure, when the "No Party and South stood precisely on the same ground in regard cry was raised, that its movers stood ready to become to the maintenance of slavery. Now that the Presi- head or tail of any party however shameless or low dent has formally attacked the existence of slavery that would receive them. And when closing his among the rebels, while at the same time he proposes speech, refering to the same discontented and spiteful to Congress a series of measures looking to its peacemen who were to hold their "People's Convention" able extirpation from the loyal States, that pretence, next day in the same place, he said. "Above all, let whether wholly or only partially false, would soon have no one of us join himself to the enemy, even though he been exposed and rendered inoperative, in the natural should pitch his tent for a little, even here in Fancui course of things, even if the Confederate Congress had Hall."

not completed the exposure by their late paroxysm of He referred incidently to the fact that during the fury. But since they fall into a rage at the first men- entire time of his two terms in the Senate (covering a tations), it is plain not only that slavery is very pre- most critical kind into his public life. "I fear no cious in their eyes, but that they consider it most inquiry" said he "even though instigated by the seriously endangered by the President's proclamation. venom of political party." He replied to specific We trust that no reader of THE STANDARD failed to charges most commonly made against him, viz.: That notice an extract from the Richmond Dispatch in our he had called slavery a barbarism—which he candidly last number, pointing out the custom of the slaves to owned he had, and he reaffirmed it then and there: that escape as fast as the presence of our armies gave he had brought slavery too often before Congress and them the opportunity, and declaring that many mas- the nation; that he had made the slave and his inteters "are deluded by implicit confidence in the fidelity rests too prominent, and the like. Then he read Ed- our army would do if it is strong enough to make so of their servants." While Southern men are openly mund Burke's splendid defence of himself in his letter making such admissions, their Northern parasites may to the electors of Bristol, and claimed that, however as well cease from pretending either that the slaves are unlike that great man in intellect or in fame, he might

lightning goes with such thunder; they already feel was not to overthrow slavery, however, that might become through the madness of the slaveholders an innevitable consequence. To put down the rebellion was the absolute duty of the government. "There is nothing which the President may not constitutionally Lee will get off when he gets ready. It is so do, to put down the rebellion. Inaction only is uncor stitutional now."

He quoted with overwhelming effect the language of Thomas Jefferson, that if the British had landed in rebel force, embarrassing their return home not less war, he said, can never be ended successfully without

tile a part to the government and country as he who discourages and seeks to prevent enlistments. We moral and religious as in a military point of view; must all unite to sustain the President, by every means in placing my name before the electors of New The rebellion would have been ended, the recalcicontroversy with this nation, on account of its sin of Yourselves to the principles of justice, and you cannot as some of his admit love to oppression. He demands repentance now, reformation fail." God is calling to this nation now, as he did of now. He demands of Abraham Lincoln present pay- old, "Let my people go." And every loss we suffer, ment of a debt long equitably due; and the President every drop of blood shed in this war, the fast accumulat-

Our Washington Correspondence

Even Buell's frends complain.

e State looking on to witness this strange tran

he abandonment of Cumberland Gap by Gen The position was gained by great effort, and ntirely cut off from his supplies. hort allowance, and he has ma

He is pro-slavery. In one day completely down and gave Kentucky her favori States of the West to fight under a General in for other border States! All that a State has to d to demand the government to reinstate this or t are full of complaints against the Republican Go nors who have recently met and d ing a General to the President. What if Massachuset he is trying to do the best thing in his power. With the emancipation proclamation in Kentucky he ma selection of a General within the State." But these ver Kentuckians give notice that they will never acknow ledge the power or the right of the President to e force such a proclamation. Mr. Wadsworth said the Federal government if it ever attempted to over throw slavery in Kentucky. Of course this is treason

tion against the emancipation proclamation. Let then do it. If twenty Northern men cannot protect them selves against four Southern men and their retaliator acts, we may as well find it out now. The proclams tion is good for nothing if we are not stronger than th If they commence the job of exterminating us-w will finish by exterminating them. For if they k Northerners in cool blood, we must do the same t them. There is no other way. If Jeff, Davis dares t murder a Federal prisoner, let him witness a good sized slave insurrection in Virginia or, South Carolina If the rebels are determined to become ferocious their mode of conducting the war, we shall be force to fight them with their own weapons. We cannot d otherwise. The government may attempt another policy but the soldiers of our armies will not run the risk of murder in case they are taken prisoners will out retaliating upon rebel prisoners who are captured Then let the rebels " raise the black flag " if they will

All that we have to do is to outfight them.

The lull at this particular time in military a

The rebels talk of hoisting the black flag in retal

or something very like it.

political matters is a little singular. There has been should believe more fully in this theory of the futur

Philadelphia Correspondence.

glad-and yet they are sorry; they hope-but they of such comprehensive beneficence.

It is in vain that people try to belittle the act by calling it idle thunder-the object of which is beyond right and power to uphold slavery, voluntarily waives teacher of the negroes. the one, and promises to use the other only for the overthrow of the system. But the idea of its not emancipating a single slave, or of its being idle thunder, is simply preposterous. Slavery in all the States exists now, as it ever has existed, by virtue of the aid it derives from the National government. Withdraw that aid, as has now in effect been done, and no power on earth can save it from the overthrow that awaits it.

The slaveholders at the South, and their coadjutors at the North understand this, if others do not. "Let trabands at Port Royal. as deal with things as they are," says that discerning and unscrupulous advocate of the South, the Boston make black white. The proclamation is one of univerenancipation; nothing more, nothing less." Says he Harrisburg Union—the paper, whose editor was he other day imprisoned for alleged acts of disloyalty: The proclamation is an outrage upon the humanity are proclaimed free without compensation. In the loyal during the summer, is now greatly improved.

isposed to doubt the efficacy of the President's edict the Republic. Is he to survive it? let him read the proceedings of the "Confederate" Ongress; let him hear the howl of rage that came om that den of human-stock breeders, and if he oes not find out the proclamation is something more han a brutum fulmen, it will be because he is insensible unce it as an edict of "universal emancipation" u "incitement to servile war," an "invitation to gen-Aecration of mankind." Their confusion and disority, while at the same time our (their) armies acoln's in the field." All that is needed, they by his friends everywhere.

own as the beast. But Butler is a saint his master. In addition to all that Butler s a term of honor compared to 'Child and woman murderer' tells story. To this is added the cowardice agent; to this belongs the additional ther fact that Lincoln dooms his agent ther fact that Lincoln dooms his agent What shall we call him? Coward, murderer of women and babes and yer of his own deluded allies? Shall se as all embodied in the word 'fiend!' all him that? Lincoln, the fiend! Let lid of him and let the civilized world.

ocabulary is exhausted for a word to inscription:

thirty years ago the British Parliament President's proclamation and defeat the anti-slavery last year) is our friend; but that "the Emperer keeps ensuing; a point of time some months slavery and freedom. It is to be presumed that every Jeff, Davis's ragged slavocracy since the utterance of Abolitionist having the right, and not restrained by Lincoln's proclamation of freedom.

he British Parliament of 1834 mation. It seems to me, it would be neither just nor in the exercise of a right that belonged to him.

"I am not an Abolitionist. I did not expect or desired." regarded, and justly, as the crown-legislation. Imperfect and half-legislation. Imperfect and half-legislation is in Abolitionists to underrate the scope and value this measure, nor do I see its necessity. But why should I not defer to the judgment of the President? perfect, semi-regenerate that we should accept it, by overt expression, for all It was his duty to form and to act upon this judgment like imperfect, semi-regenerate that we should accept it, by overt expression, for all the had acted under pressure, but it was a pressure of both sides. He knows all the facts upon which I could be in the facts upon the facts upon which I could be in the facts upon the The good they do is always dent, so far as such a course could commit him, to a know better than I how far it will be a help and how of human infirmity; usually so full and thorough execution of its provisions. The far a hinderance in the work he has to do. much so as to require the mist of years and the much so as to require the mist of years and the herald and other Satanic papers are trying to play was necessary to arrest impending and important peril from abroad. Would it not be very foolish to suppose Our "Abolition Act of 1781" is proclamation as merely minatory—as not likely to be the judgment of one who had only my means of judgment of one who had only my justly considered by Pennsylvanians as constituting the put in force—and as in this view of it a very clever hrightest page of our State's history. Viewed from this political expedient. They thus hope to wheedle the point of time it was a measure of pure morality and President out of his purpose. They are making it the wisest statesmanship. And yet, studied in its easy for him to recede, when he shall have been details, and regarded from a cotemporaneous stand- brought up to the point by other influences which they point, it might have been a question with some whether know so well how to bring to bear. Abolitionists there was not as much to deplore as to admire in the should be careful how they aid them in their base design. Let us say openly what we must believe These thoughts have been suggested by noticing the inwardly—that the President is in earnest; that he very qualified approbation with which some of our means all he says; and that he is entitled to all honor friends receive the President's proclamation. They are for committing himself before the world to a measure

I was intending to give you some account of a "Port not make short work of it," they ask, "and at once Royal Relief" meeting which we have been holding, sweep the system out of existence, by proclaiming but I find I have not left myself space. I send you, liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants however, a report from one of our daily dapers, from ety will be held this year, as usual, in Horticultural thereof? Why did he not keep out of his proclamation which, as far as it goes, a pretty fair idea may be all further talk about gradually buying out unrebel- formed of its proceedings. The venerable M. W. Bald- notice of the meeting will probably appear in our next lious slaveholders and deporting to another country win presided with characteristic dignity, and added These are not practical ques- much to the interest and value of the meeting by the of which can be productive of no valuable benefit Mr. French spoke well and was instructive. Robert What we have now to consider is what he did, not Smalls exceeded everybody's expectation. Prepossessis why he did not do something else. In considering this, in appearance and manner, he expressed himself with let us be candid and make due allowance. Abstract great felicitousness and was listened to with wrapt questions of duty are easily settled; concrete ones are attention. Dr. Tyng's speech, owing to the lateness of more difficult-especially to those who have the re- the hour, was short-too short a great deal for his delighted hearers, but it was eloquent and pat to the ents of his position, Mr. Lincoln's hear something about abolition and the President's and unconditional freedom proclamation, and he favored them on both of those lion four hundred thousand slaves at a points. He bore his testimony, and with his habitual given day in the near future, was a manly and coura- strength of manner, in favor of immediate, universal, geous exercise of a questioned prerogative, entitling unconditional emancipation, with compensation to the him to the respect and grateful acknowledgments of slaves. Of the proclamation, he said it filled him with joy which he lacked words to express.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Frances D. Gage sailed on Wednesday from this much as by it, the government, conscious of the legal city to Hilton Head, S. C., to employ herself as a

> Hon. Cassins M. Clay addressed an immense audience proposed action by the rebel Congress.] in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Tuesday evening last, in support of the President's proclamation.

Hon. Mr. Hutchings, successor to the seat of Hon. Mr. Giddings in the House of Representatives, has been spending a few days in Brooklyn, and shortly intends to see with his own eyes what is doing among the con-

The venerable Joshua R. Giddings was in this city one day last week. He was in good health and spirits, Post; "it is no use to cover anything up, or to try to and looked as young as he did ten years ago. His quiet yet laborious services at Montreal have been of great value to the government.

Rev. Dr. Cheever preached a vigorous discourse last Sunday evening, showing the good and the bad points and good sense of the country. It is one of general of the President's Proclamation. We are glad to know mancipation. In the States in rebellion the negroes that the Doctor's health, for which his friends feared

We have had the pleasure of an interview with Brig.-Gen. Saxton, of the Department of the South. We believe he is the right man in the right place. His views of the proper method of waging the war, which he expresses freely and openly, are such as are peculiarly gratifying to the friends of freedom.

Theodore Weld, one of the early and most eloquent ral insurrection," worthy only to be held up to the advocates of the anti-slavery movement, but who, for some years past, has been engrossed in teaching, to the have seen in the fact that while in one breath abandonment of the public platform, is shortly to y declare this to be the character and tendency of return to the field of his former successes. He is to lecture in various places during the coming season, beginCongress, of which we append a report.] abundantly able to maintain a salutary domestic ning at Music Hall, Boston, early in November. This

> Parson Brownlow, in his address, last Thursday, at the Michigan State Fair, in Detroit, said:

Regarding Mr. Lincoln's proclamation, I will say, that if he means to free the slaves of rebels in arms, and pay loyal men for them, I am for it, out and out (enthusiascoln adds butchery—even the butchery position themselves to England to take their and colonize them, and I thank God that Old. or to furnish a name and colonize them, and I thank God that Old Abe has Nay, the whole catataken the starch out of them (cheers).

when unloosed, is a savage; to this by some gentlemen in Peterboro, for general circula-

surrender, without consenting to exchange that free-dom for slavery, and that dignity and usefulness for debasement and worthlessness.

arms against the government or take Fort Sumter in the foreground, the Union squadron in

dea of his malignant demonism. Such Presented to Robert Smalls by the colored citizens of ago, the war ere now would have been ended.

A NOTE FROM REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER.- We have

Yours, for liberty, Brooklyn, Oct. 6, 1862.

THEOPHILUS PARSONS ON THE PROCLAMATION.—Mr. Par sons has addressed to the Boston Daily Advertiser a letter on the President's proclamation, in which he thus

means which the President possesses Ir will be seen from an advertisement in our Phila-

ner of work pertaining to this business, including also the supply of his friends and customers with first-rate family coal. As Mr. Still is always "fervent in spirit" as well as "diligent in business," serving the Cause, we trust our Pennsylvania friends will bear him PENNSYLVANIA STATE MEETING .- We learn that the

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Soci-

A COMMUNICATION from our esteemed friend Aaron M Powell is necessarily deferred till next week.

can Consul at Vienna wrote to Garibaldi, asking, as he offer his valiant arm in the American struggle for liberty and unity, promising him an enthusiastic re-ception. Garibaldi, under date of September 14, replied: "I am a prisoner and dangeronsly wounded. is now fighting for universal liberty." The above correspondence appears in *The Wonder*, of Vienna. Garibaldi's condition continues to improve, but it is expected it will be many months before he can be removed.

Chronicles of the War.

Gen. McClellan on the President's Proclamation. GEN. McClellan has issued the following order concerning the duty of the army toward the President's proclamation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, CAMP NEAR SHARPSBURG, MD., Oct. 7, 1862. GENERAL ORDER No. 163.—The attention of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the Potomac is called to Joneral Order No. 139, War Department, Sept. 24, 1862, bublishing to the army the President's proclamation of sept. 22. A proclamation of such grave moment to the anion, officially communicated to the army, affords to the deneral commanding an opportunity of defining specifically to the officers and soldiers under his command, the relation borne by all persons in the military service of the Jinited States toward the civil authorities of the governited States toward the civil authorities of the govern

that the Doctor's health, for which his friends feared during the summer, is now greatly improved.

A friend writes us, "I have just returned from the fand compensation; so the President says, though there is not a dollar in the Treasury to do it with. In the me of the Constitution, of Humanity, and of Wisdom, we protest against this proclamation, and prophesy in the protein against this proclamation, and prophesy in the salves are summer of the Constitution, of Humanity, and of Wisdom, which is the language of Northern sympathizers with excession, and such the general outcry of that class of men, whose instincts as well as whose reason make them fluck to discorn the dangers that threaten their system. In the South if is the same thing. If any one is the proceedings of the "Confederate" in the Republic. Is he to survive it?

that the Doctor's health, for which his friends feared buring free without compensation. In the loyal that the Location in the loyal during the summer, is now greatly improved.

A friend writes us, "I have just returned from the during the summer, is now greatly improved.

A friend writes us, "I have just returned from the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, II. That if any one

James A. Hardre, Lieut.-Col., Aid-de-Camp, and A. A. A. G. [President Lincoln's late proclamation of freedom has excited a characteristically furious debate in the rebel

In the rebel Senate, on the 29th of September, Mr. announcement will be received with hearty satisfaction semmes, of Louisiana, submitted the following joint tice the usages of war which prevail among Christian resolution:

Resolved, by the Congress of the Confederate States, that the proclamation of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, issued at the city of Washington, in the year 1862, wherein he declares "that on the

of Manassas one year ago, in my opinion, this war would ere this have been ended. I move it be made he special the special order of the day for twelve o'clock to-mor

some time since relative to retaliation, etc.,

he special order for Wednesday next.

for a moment misunderstood either North or South
Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, moved that all of said After undertaking to destroy four thousand million or

esolutions be refered to the Committee on Judiciary.

ons made in the rebel Senate, showing that the Presi ent's ediet of Freedom is no mere brutum fulmen.] WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1, 1862.

In the absence of any special war news, we give the following important order by Gen. McClellan, and S. That the President is hereby anthorized to resort to such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be such other retaliatory measures as in his judgment may be captives were tried and hung—among them Nat. Turner, the leader. Some innocent ones are believed to have perished with the guilty.

So it will ever be with servile insurrections if at-

preamble, and the following resolution: Be it resolved, etc., That from this day forth all rules of ivilized warfare should be discarded in the future defence f our country, our liberties and our lives, against the fell

lesign now openly avowed by the government of the United States to annihilate or enslave us; and that a war of extermination should henceforth be waged against every nevader whose hostile foot shall cross the boundaries of these Confederate States.

Mr. Hill—I must be allowed to say for myself that I Mr. Hill-I must be allowed to say for myself that I

nations. In my opinion we have the right to declare The Constitution confides to the civil authorities, Legisla-ion, Judicial and Executive, the power and duty of making, xpounding and executing the Union laws. Armed forces are raised and supported simply to sustain the civil au-horities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto and are to be held in strict subordination thereto and are to be held in strict subordination thereto and supported simply to sustain the civil au-horities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto and supported simply to sustain the civil au-horities, and are to be held in strict subordination thereto and supported to be considered a prisoner of war. While, therefore, I approve the general idea to treat them as persons guilty of certain acts as criminals, contained in the bill reported by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Semmes), and agreed to that report as being the one most favored by the

Mr. Clark, of Mo., read a preamble and resolution mbracing his views on the subject under consideration. The resolution proposed to recognize the enemy as "savage, relentless and barbarous," and declares that it " is the duty of the government of the Confederate States neither to ask quarter for its soldiers nor extend it to the enemy, until an awakened or created sense of decency and humanity, or the sting of retalia-tion, shall have impelled our enemy to adopt or prac-

On the motion of Mr. Semmes, of La., the several of bills and resolutions were ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow (Thursday), at one o'clock, p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

taken the starch out of them (cheers).

Gerrit Smith's address before the New York Anti-Slavery Society in Peterboro, Oct. 22, 1835 (twenty-seven years ago), has just been republished as a tract by some gentlemen in Peterboro, for general circulation. It is to the following point:

Residued, That the right of free discussion, given to my by God, and asserted and guarded by the caword or country, is a right so tital to man's irredom, and dignary and usefulness for lickness and that dignity and usefulness for lickness and that every citizen of the Confederate government and that every citizen of the Confederate government and that every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and that the every citizen of the Confederate government and the confederate g

In the Virginia Senate on the 2d inst., Mr. Collier, of wive

[The following extracts serve to show that every slave in the South will hear of President Lincoln's proclamation

by the pains which the Southern papers take to make it ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S proclamation, ordaining service insurrection in the Confederate States, has not been

York Times, while applauding the wisdom of the pro clamation, says:

nature of the agency which Lincoln now invokes? A servile war is necessarily one of extermination, and men who fell into their power, they massacred even the babe in the cradle. They in this manner exterminated the family of Mr. Travis, Turner's kind and indulgent master. Next Mrs. Waller and her ten children night and Monday noon, they had murdered fifty-five persons, nearly all of whom were women and children

the agency which Lincoln now invokes. It is one employ. This is now his war cry! It is "as if the [vilest fiend] that fell had raised the battle-cry of hell! Butler has been called infamous; by common con-ent he is known as the beast. But Butler is a saint compared to his master. In addition to all that Butler authorized, Lincoln adds butchery-even the butchery of babes. Language is too poor to furnish a name suitable for such a character. Nay, the whole catalogue of dishonoring epithets is not sufficient to do justice to it. "Murderer" is a term of honor compared to Lincoln's crime. "Child and woman murderer" tells but part of the story. To this is added the cowardice of employing an agent. To this belongs the additional fact that the agent, when unloosed, is a savage. To this is added the further fact that Lincoln dooms his agent to destruction. What shall we call deluded allies? Shall we consider these as all embodied in the word "fiend!" and shall we call him that et the civilized world fling its scorpion lash upon him

authority at the same time that our armies meet Linservants to their destruction. Cheerful and happy unday night the insurrectionists began their work death.
ery person charged with an offense under this ery person charged with an offense under this ried by such military courts as the President may and, after conviction, the President may e punishment, or pardon unconditionally, or on the punishment, or pardon unconditionally, or on the punishment of pardon unconditionally or on the punishment of pardon unconditional pardon unconditionally or on the pardon unconditional That the President is hereby authorized to resort to hother retaliatory measures as in his indement may be Keys, and their heads cut off on the spot; afterwards you can have it by applying for it."

tempted here. They can gain no foothold with proper vigilance. They will, at any rate, be as swiftly suppressed as a common riot, and terrible punishment will fall on the guilty. But what does the flend care

regard the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln as a mere brutum fulmen, and so intended by its author. It is to serve a temporary purpose at the North. I fear we are dignifying it beyond its importance. As the Senate has concluded to notice it, I am in favor of the simplest and most legal action. We must confine our left and most legal action are left and most legal action. We must confine our left and most legal action. We must confine our left and most legal action. We must confine our left and most legal action are left and most legal action. tary authorities must establish suitable patrols for the preservation of the public peace. The men of a neighborhood, even if there be but a few, and if they be send, and to overawe all turbulance. These things must all be duly attended to.

Our military operations are henceforth to assume a very grave character. The flend's new programme general idea to treat them as persons guilty of certain acts as criminals, contained in the bill reported by the

disguise. Lincoln openly proclaims the abolition of slavery throughout the entire South, wherever a slave is held. The time for issuing this proclaim. been singularly well chosen. It is when the discharge of Pope's last officer has left our government, for the present, entirely without the means of retaliation. It is singularly consistent with the behavior of Lincoln when Pope's infamous proclamation was issued. That document was not sent forth until Lincoln had assured himself that the cartel either had been or would be signed. For the proclamation itself, it does not in the least

alter the character of the war. It has been an abolition contest from the beginning, and is no more an abolition contest now than it was at first. The Yankees have stolen and set free all the negroes who were willing to go, wherever their soldiers have had possession of the country. It is best for us, indeed, that the mask should be entirely laid aside, since our people, no longer deluded into the belief that their slave property will be represented. perty will be respected, will be careful hereafter to remove it beyond the reach of danger. This document is merely curious, from the clear demonstration which it affords of the entire possession which the Abolition party has taken of the Federal government, that the utter prostration of the last remnant of what used with so much unction to be termed by the canting

knaves of New England, "the bulwark of our liberties"—we mean that ridiculous old Constitution of the United States, which no party ever paid any attention to pulse these. United States, which no party ever paid any attention to when they were strong enough to disregard it, and from which no party too weak to justify its position with the sword ever received the slightest protection. That the whole North will acquiesce in this last kick at the expiring Constitution cannot be doubted. Experience has proved that we have nothing to hope from any party in that quarter. Eager as they may be to cut each others throats, they are still more eager to cut ours, and to that pious work, we may be assured.

umped in my veins and choked my heart last night

or a clergyman in Western New York, avowed himself agitive slave, and asked for food and shelter, which were ely accorded. Two or three persons being cognizant the fact, called to see the "runaway niggor," when the

guess your clothes were not very nice?"

JOHN JAY AND HIS DIOCESE.—In The Independent's

John Jay and His Diocese.—In *The Independent's* account of the late meeting of the Episcopal Convention for New York, we find the following:

"Touching John Jay, there is a matter which has furnished a considerable amount of amusement at the expense of a certain country vestry. It must be understood that Mr. Jay has for about thirty years held the position of delegate from the parish of St. Matthew, Bedford. The other day the vestry passed a resolution to this effect; That out of respect for Mr. Jay's feelings, they had for a term of years annually elected him their delegate to the Convention, but that they could do it no longer, because he had misrepresented the parish by introducing the slavery question. At once, upon learning this fact, several other parishes offered to Mr. Jay the honor of an election to represent them; among these was a colored Church, and this last-named offer was accepted. In reply to the resolution, moreover, Mr. Jay wrote to the vestry a letter, the sharpness of which they will not soon forget. Really, one and, moreover, Mr. Jay wrote to the vestry a letter, the sharpness of which they will not soon forget. Really, one cannot help pausing for a moment to take breath after trying to grasp the stupendous folly of men who, at this time, of all others, deprecate an alusion to slavery in the council of a Church split in sunder by that cause and by no

TRACTS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—Very serious comour military operations are henceforth to assume a soldier, is not entitled to be considered a prisoner of war. While, therefore, I approve the general idea to treat them as persons guilty of certain acts as criminals, contained in the bill reported by the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Semmes), and agreed to that report as being the one most favored by the majority of the Committee, I, also, in accordance with the understanding of the Committee, propose the following bill, and ask that it be printed for the considered and the magnitude of the lostilities. We must respond with equal energy. If lowing bill, and ask that it be printed for the consideration of the Senate:

1. That if any person, singly or in organized bodies, shall, under pretence of waging war, kill or maim, or in any wise injure the person of any unarmed citizen of the Congress and the Executive?

From The Riebmond Dispatch, Sept. 30.

The Yankee government has at last laid aside all disguise. Lincoln openly proclaims the abolition of the constitution of the considered as the character. The fiend's new programme will, necessarily, destroy all terms between us. The fiend's new programme will, necessarily, destroy all terms between us. The plaints are made that many of the volunteer nurses, instead on finitive the volunteer nurses, instead ever useful religious instruction may be in general, it is not character and the magnitude of the hostilities. Let whole strength of our authorities prepare the whole strength of our authorities prepare the whole strength of our authorities prepare the whole strength of our propose the following fieldish proclamations. We must respond with equal energy. If we do not, we do, we are safe now and ever. If we do not, we do, we are safe now and ever. If we do not, we do not, we do, we are safe now and ever. If we do not, we do, we are safe now and ever. If we do not, we do not at the instance, a poor fellow in constitution of the consideration of a tract on the sin of devote their attention to the condition of the evenu

> himself that the cartel either had been or would be signed. among the Indians west of Arkansas, slavery has been established there; but we never could get any exact information on the subject until the report of the ceusus of 1860 brought it to hand. We give the figures:
>
> Tribes.
>
> Slaves.
>
> Owners.

wing that there are 1985 white people in the territory 404 free colored persons. Of the whites 1316 are males 672 females. They are settled in nearly every district the territory, have established villages, and no doubt da preponderating influence in affairs. The free red people are unquestionably those who accompany white settlers. The Indian population of this territory 680.—Philadelphia American.

Special Actices.

ANDREW T. Foss, now in the State of Vermont, on behalf of the American and Massachusetts Anti-Slavery

BRAINTREE, Sunday, Oct. 12. WEST RANDOLPH, Sunday evening, Oct. 12. EAST BETHEL, Tuesday evening, Oct. 14.

Advertisements.

REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN

REMOVAL. — Dr. R. T. HALLOCK, Eclectic and street (New York). A few patients can be accommodated with rooms and board, and receive treatment for

BY WILLIAM E. PABOR.

PRINT the glad tidings in letters of gold; Ring, merry bells, while the story is told In palace, in hovel, by fireside and fold And over the prairie in gladness is rolled, All in the dawn of the country's salvation.

Wind of the mountain and wind of the plain, Bear on your bosom the Grand Proclamation! Into the cane-brake drop it like rain! Into the cotton-field, in the rice swamp, Into the heart of the Enemy's Camp Scatter the boon of Emancipation!

Waited for patiently, waited for long All through the evil days, sorely and sadly; Called for through trial and hoped for through wrong, See! how the heart of the nation grows strong! See! how the lips break in Thanksgiving song!

Never could tidings be welcomed more gladly.

These the glad tidings: the shackles shall fall, The gyves from the wrists of slaves shall be broken ! In th' name of th' Nation, there's Freedom for all! All through the length and the breadth of our land Each in his Liberty equal shall stand

Blessing our Chief for the words he has spoken. Harlem, N. Y., Oct. 2d, 1862.

THE STORY OF " HAM."

From Major Winthrop's "John Brent."

[John Brent, Sir Biron Biddulph (an English baronet)

Winter chased us close. It was full December been refilled in some autumn rise of the river, and when the plains left us, fell back, and beached us lay a great stagnant lake along the roadside, a mile upon the outer edge of civilization, at Independence, Missouri.

bar. Engineer had reported to Captain, that "Kan- at once" over a chicken soon dissipated this and its garoo, No. 5, would bust, if he didn't stop trying to trimmings. We lighted the tranquil calumet, and make her lift herself over the damp country by her lounged, watching our horses at their corn. braces." No more steamboating on the yellow ditch till there was a rise; until the Platte sent down sand think we heard, at last to be sure we heard the baythree and water one, or the Yellowstone mud three and water one, or the Missouri proper grit three and water one. We must travel by land to St. Louis and fox-hunt! This haze will make the scent lie almost We could go with our horses as fast as the stage-

coaches. So we sold our pack beasts and continued our gallop of three across Missouri. the sound, increasing, rose and fell along the peaceful air that lay on earth so lovingly. Half-way across, we stopped one evening at the

mean best tavern in a mean town—a frowzy country town, with a dusty public square, a boxy church and a spittly court-house.

Fit entertainment for beast the tavern offered.

"Music, If it were in merric England, where the hunt are gentlemen. A cursed uproar here, where the hunt are men-stealers," said Brent.

"No," said Biddulph. "Those are fables of the old, barbarous days of the Maroons. I can't believe

We saw our horses stabled and had our supper. "Shall we go into the spittoon?" said Biddulph. "Certainly," said Brent. "The bar-room-I am This would be his line of escape."

sorry to hear you speak of it with foreign prejudice which the bar-room is based, is also an institution. us go in and take a whiff of disgust."

In that "club-room" we found the brace class conting, swearing, spitting, squabbling over the price of hemp and the price of "niggers," and talking what ing.

"No, massa; or I'de been across this yer sloo fore One tall, truculent Pike, the loudest of all that

blatant crew, seemed to Brent and myself an old acquaintance. We had seen him or his double somewhere. But neither of us could fit him with a pedestal in our long gallery of memory. Saints one takes pains to remember, and their scenes; but satyrs one endeavors to lose. Have you had enough of the spittoon?" I asked

"Shall we go up? They've put us all three in the same room; but bivouacs in the same big room-Out-Doors-are what we are best used to." Two and a-half beds, one broken-backed chair, a washstand decked with an ancient-fringed towel and an abandoned tooth-brush, one torn slipper, and a stove-pipe hole, furnished our bed-chamber.

we heard two men enter the next room. The parti- State, an enemy's country.' tion was only paper pasted over lath, and cut up as if a Border-Ruffian member of Congress had practised at it with a bowie-knife before a street-fight.

Every word of our neighbors came to us. They were talking of a slave bargain. I eliminate their oaths, though such filtration does them injustice.

It do now with grief confess that I have been a gormandisor of books. It seems as if I am now a mere conglomerate, wholly made up of others. I am they were talking of a slave bargain. I eliminate their oaths, though such filtration does them injustice.

and his voice startled us as if a dead man we knew | like a brother, Ham!" had spoken. "Eight hundred—that's the top of my pile for that boy. Ef he warn't so old and hadn't one eye poked out, I agree he'd be wuth a heap the raal ambitious sort.

'Waal a trade's a trade. I'll take yer stump. Count out yer dimes, and I'll fill out a blank bill of

Murker, the boy's your'n." "Murker"! We started at the name. This was dom!

the satyr we had observed in the bar-room. Had The likeness, look, voice and name were presently

accounted for.

You're looking for your brother out from Sacramenter 'bout now, I reckon," said the trader. "He wur comin' cross lots with a man named and away! Aha! a sight to be seen! Larrup, a pardener of his'n. Like enough they've We stood watching—Act 1. The fu stayed over winter in Salt Lake. They oughter rake

down a most mountainious pile thar.' 'Mormons is flush and sassy with their dimes sence the emigration. Now thar's yer bill of sale, all right." And thar's ver money, all right."

"That are's wut I call a screechin' good price for an old, one-eyed nigger. Fourteen hundred dollars -an all-fired price.

three year, I seed he wuz a sprightly nigger, one er yer ambitious sort, what would be mighty apt to git fractions, an' be makin' tracks, onless I got a holt on him. So, sez I to him, 'Ham, you're a sprightly nigger, one of the real ambitious sort, now aincher?' He allowed he warn't nothin' else. 'Waal,' sez I, 'Ham, how'd you like to buy yerself, an' be a free nigger, one of you an' hev a house of yer own, an' a woman of yer own, all jess like white folks?' Lor', 'sez he, 'Massa, I'd like it a heep,' 'Waal,' sez I, 'you jess crabble healthy by its outlettings. It missed the man as he with those who loudly at the sound of his pursuers crashing through the bushes. Fulano swam high. He bore a proud head alott, conscious of his brave duty. It was but a moment since he had dashed away, and the long like it to have appeared in Germany and Russia and France, all jess like white folks?' Lor', 'sez he, 'Massa, I'd like it a heep,' 'Waal,' sez I, 'you jess crabble he turned. It struck Fulano. Blood spirted from a great artery. He foundered forward. Ham caught the above. I write thus not to ask your advice or your the above who had the thicket tribute, willing to communicate.'' The lake that the dowers, and, as she moves with quite grace and between such title of for not traking all dignity, all will accord her late of work on the late Mr. But when long collected and published in a volume. It is said that the mill-wheel keeps healthy by its outlettings. I have denied myself through life to happiness of have denied myself for not traking and publishing some of the noble works which have appeared in Germany and Russia and France, late of mortal, in omnibuses, cars, stores, the standing or or not taking passent of or not taking passent of or not taking passent where were on the anti-were real more of or not taking passent of the unpubl

and frowzy, dealing cards and drinking a dark com-

made for the calaboose. It was a stout log structure with grated windows. At one of these, by the low moonlight, we saw a negro. It was cold and late. Nobody was near. We hailed the man.

"That's me, massa."

"That's me, massa."

"You're sold to Murker, to go south to-morrow.

If you want to get free, catch!"

Brent tossed him up the files.

"Catch again," said Biddulph, and up went a rattling purse, England's subsidy.

Ham's white teeth and genteel manners appeared at once. He grinned and whispered thanks.

"Is that all that we can do?" asked the Baronet, as we walked off.

s we walked off. 'Yes," said Brent, taking a nasal tone.

"Ham's a pop'lar nigger, a handy nigger, one er yer raal ambitious sort. He ken cut hair, fry a beefsteak, and play on the fiddle like a minstril. He ken shoe a mule, drive a team, do a little jiner work, and make stompers. Yes, Biddulph, trust him to gnaw himself free with that Connecticut rat-tail." Ham against Japhet; I hope he'll win."

"Now," said Brent, "that we've put in action Christ's Golden Rule, Jefferson's Declaration of Independence, and all-the-wisdom's Preamble to the constitution, we can sleep the sleep of well-doers, if we have two man-stealers-and one the brother of a murderer-only papered off from us."

(The following morning they resume their journey. The day, after the crisp frostiness of its beginning was a belated day of Indian summer; mild as the golden mornings of that calm, luxurious time. We and Richard Wade (who tells the story) are returning stopped to noon in a sunny spot of open pasture across the plains from California, when they meet with near a wide, muddy slough of the Missouri. This 'Ham' under the following circumstances.]

We camped by a fallen cottonwood near the The muddy Missouri was running dregs. Steam-slough. The atmosphere was hopeful. We pickboats were tired of skipping from sand-bar to sand- nicked merrily, men and beasts. "Three gentlemen

as well as the clouds. "Music! music!" cried he again, springing up, as

ful air that lay on earth so lovingly.
"Music, if it were in merrie England, where the

n dogs after men until I see it.' "I'm afraid its our friend Ham they are after.

dis. " Can you ride?"

"Reck'n I kin, massa."

A burst of baying from the hounds. The black shook with terror. I sprang to Fulano. "Work for you, old boy!

aid I to him, as I flung the saddle over his head. "Take mine!" said my two friends at a breath.
"No; Fulano understands this business. Chase guages, and I tried Latin, Greek, French, Russian, Geror flight, all one to him, so he baffles the brutes."

hoofs as I buckled the bridle. "Can't we show fight," said Biddulph.

I led Fulano to the brink. He stood motionless, and Miss Sedgewick.

"Eight hundred dollars," said the first speaker, Wade at the Tremont House, Chicago. Treat him author who has enriched my mind will come and "Lor bress you, massa! I will dat." He vaulted up, "like a sprightly nigger," one of

> The baying came nearer, nearer, ringing sweetly through the golden quiet of noon.
>
> I launched Fulano with an urgent whisper. Two

> hundred yards to swim, and then all clear to free-

A clerk, long-haired and frowzy, opened ungra- had never seen since I was between four and five iously.

In the back shop were three men, also long-haired and frewary decline cards and dripking a dark company. "Port wine," whispered Brent. "Fine old London Dock Port is the favorite beverage, when the editor, the lawyer, the apothecary, and the merchant meet to play euchre in Missouri."

We bought our files from the surly clerk, and made for the calaboose. It was a stout for extraording the field of my remembrance.

Ill-defined half-faded forms had travelled up to light; my nurse and nursery events associated with that paper pattern being, after all, but very faintly pictured on the field of my remembrance.

The seed of a plant is? It is a nursery event as associated with that paper pattern being, after all, but very faintly pictured on the field of my remembrance.

HYMN TO THE FLOWERS.

Day stars! that ope your eyes with man, to twinkle, From rainbow galaxies of earth's creation, And dew-drops on her lonely altars sprinkle, As a libation—

Ye matin worshippers! who, bending lowly, Before th' uprison sun, God's lidless eye, Throw from your chalices a sweet and holy Incense on high!

Ye bright Mosaics! that with storied beauty,
The floor of Nature's temple tesselate.
What num'rous emblems of instructive duty,
Your forms create! 'Neath clustered boughs, each floral bell that swingeth, And tolls its perfume on the passing air, Makes Sabbath in the fields, and ever ringeth, A call to prayer!

Not to the domes, where crumbling arch and column, Attest the feebleness of mortal hand; But to that fane most catholic and solemn, Which God hath planned—

To that cathedal, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply,
Its choir the winds and waves—its organ thunder—
Its dome the sky!

There, as in solitude and shade I wander,
Through the green aisles, or stretched upon the sod,
Awed by the silence, reverently ponder
The ways of God—

Your voiceless lips, O flowers, are living preachers, Each cup a pulpit, every leaf a book, Supplying to my fancy numerous teachers, From loneliest nook.

Floral apostles! that in dewy splendor,
"Weep without woe, and blush without a crime,"
O! may I deeply learn and ne'er surrender
Your lore sublime!

"Then wert not, Solomon, in all thy glory, Arrayed," the lilies cry, "in robes like ours; How vain your grandeur!—ah! how transitory Are HUMAN FLOWERS!" In the sweet-scented pictures, Heavenly Artist!
With which thou paintest nature's wide-spread hall,
What a delightful lesson thou impartest,
Of love to all!

Not useless are ye, flowers, though made for pleasure, Blooming o'er field and wave, by day and night; From every source your sanction bids me treasure Harmless delight!

Ephemeral sages! what instructors hoary, For such a world of thought could furnish scope? Each fading calyx a memento mori, Yet fount of hope!

Posthumous glories! angel-like collection,
Upraised from seed or bulb interred in earth,
Ye are to me a type of resurrection,
And second birth! Were I, O God! in churchless lands remaining, Far from all voice of teachers and divines My soul would find, in flowers of thy ordaining

Priests, sermons, shrines HORACE SMITH.

CONFESSION OF A STUDENT.

This would be his line of escape."

At the word, a rustling in the bushes along the recluse. My father had money enough to supply all merry children now playing in our fields.

suppose I have a heart, but my intellect seems to have eaten it up. Scholarship has been my idolatry, not so much for the fame of it as for its agree-Fulano neighed and beat the ground with eager rians and Italian. I have read some of their historians and poets. Dante's Inferno, Milton's Paradise Lost, and Shakspeare's Tempest, I nearly committed to memory. For the last forty years it has been "There'll be a dozen on the hunt. It is one of the my habit to run over the best articles in The Edin-There is the an abandoned tooth-brush, one torn shipper, and stove-pipe hole, furnished our bed-chamber.

There is the advance of the shipper, and the store of t and of our female authors, I most relish Mrs. Stowe

I do now with grief confess that I have been a take from me what he gave, and thus leave me poor indeed! Perhaps they all would say, "Why did you not do unto others as we did to you? Could you not find any ignorant and necessitous whom you could benefit? What apology have you to offer to the ten thousand uncultivated whom you could have enlight-

From my inmost heart I cannot help feeling that the condemnation of your sermon fell upon me here. Fulano splashed in and took deep water magnifi- He who receives is bound, in his time and measure Fulano's victim crept from under his cairn in Luggernal Alley, and chased us to take flesh here and harm us again. (Fulano, Wade's horse, had trampled to death a villain of that name who attacked the stream, his breath come quick, his eyes flash, his pled to death a villain of that name who attacked haunches lift, his wake widen after him!

To give. This maxim is common sense, the did going the rounds respecting the title of lady and the politics, and gospel truth, binding on every grade of ability. You quote that sacred (yet to me damning) name of woman. The expression "Lady" is so much abused, that I infinitely prefer the sweet, unpretext (Prov. iii. 27), "Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thy hand haunches lift, his wake widen after him!

The stry of the control of the title of lady and the politics, and gospel truth, binding on every grade of ability. You quote that sacred (yet to me damning) name of woman. The expression "Lady" is so much abused, that I infinitely prefer the sweet, unpretext (Prov. iii. 27), "Withhold not good from them to whom it is due, when it is in the power of thy hand haunches lift, his wake widen after him! give. This maxim is common sense, Christian

THE MARVELS OF A SEED.

HAVE you ever considered how wonderful a thing the medium of association through which all those the medium of association through which all those ill-defined half-faded forms had travelled up to light; "Let there be plants yielding seed," and it is further

The great naturalist Cuvier, thought that the germs of all past, present and future generations of seed were contained one within the other, as if packed in a succession of boxes. Other learned men have explained this mystery in a different way. But what ignify all their explanations? Let them explain it as they will, the wonder remains the same, and we must look upon the reproduction of the seed as a continual miracle. Is there upon earth a machine, is there a place, in

there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed-one grain of corn, one little, brown apple seed, one small seed of a tree, picked up, perhaps, by a sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a poppy or a blue-bell, are over one of the seeds that are so small that they or even one of the seeds that are so small that they float about the air invisible to our eyes? Ah! there is a world of marvel and brilliant beauties hidden in each of these tiny seeds. Consider their immense number, the perfect separation of the different kinds,

Consider first their number. About a hundred and fifty years ago, the celebrated Linnæus, who has been called "the father of botany," reckoned about 8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000. But one hundred years after him, M.

young, fresh and beautiful plant.

found a small, square stone or brick, with a hole in each, containing a few seeds, which had been placed there beside the dead by the heathen friends, who had buried them perhaps 1500 or 1700 years before. These seeds were carefully sowed by those who works bearing Dumas's name are not written by found them. What was seen to spring from the dust of the dead? Beautiful sun-flowers, blue corn flowers and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as these which are more than the dead? The beautiful sun-flowers and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as these which are more than the beautiful sun-flowers and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as these which are more than the beautiful sun-flowers and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as these which are more than the beautiful sun-flowers and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the control of the clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as these which are more than the beautiful sun-flowers and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the control of the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and sweet as the chief cook have aides and clover bearing blossoms as bright and clover blossoms as

This stern necessity of things
On every side our being rings;
Our eager aims, still questing round,
Find exit none from that great bound.
Where once her law dictates the way,
The wise think only to obey,
Take life as she has ordered it,
And come what may of it, submit. And, come what may of it, submit, Submit, submit!

Who take implicitly her will,
For these her vassal chances still
Bring store of joys, successes, pleasures;
But whose penders, weighs, and measures,
She calls her tortures up to goad
With spur and scourges on the road.
O, lest you yield not tamely, ere
Her lips that mandate pass, beware!
Beware, beware! Who take implicitly her will

Necessity! and who shall dare Bring to her feet excuse or prayer?
Howe'er we turn, and pause, and tremble,
Howe'er we shrink, deceive, dissemble,
Whate'er our doubting grief, disgust, The hand is on us, and we must; We must, we must.
'Tis common sense, and human wit
Can find no better name than it. Submit, submit!

ARTHUR HUGH CLOUGH.

WHAT IS A LADY .-- A great deal of argument is And then—Act 2—how grand it is to see him paw and struggle up with might and main upon the farther bank—to see him rise, all glossy and recking, shake himself, and with a snort go galloping free and away! Aha! a sight to be seen!

We stood watching—Act 1. The fugitive was half-way across. The baying came closer, closer on his trail.

Two-thirds across.

Two thirds across.

Two thirds across.

The baying cased. The whole pack drew a long wand the first-class pirates! In the beginning of the date of the sweet, uppretending title of woman. If we could but sift the chaff from the wheat, abrogate all the self-styled "ladies," the terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and time have distributed next to nothing to the necessities of the ignorant or the young! I have never written or published a review of any book I ever read! I have passed a life of intense intellectual selfishness; and now I feel that my accumulations are so many witnesses against me. In my abysmal mortification and regret, I begin to rank myself he deaf to make the sweet, uppretending title of woman. If we could but sift the chaff from the wheat, abrogate all the self-styled "ladies," there could be no objecting to the title; but ministers there could be no objecting to the title; but ministers there could be no objecting to the title; but ministers the work who are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and from the wheat, abrogate all the self-styled "ladies," the terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and struggle up with a miser's greed, and during that the wheat, abrogate all the self-styled "ladies," the terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and struggle up the whole wheat, abrogate all the self-styled "ladies," the terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and at the London Exhibition.

The terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and a self-styled "ladies," the terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and a self-styled "ladies," the terms are unusually high. £1,500 was offered and in the wheat, abrogate all the self Two-thirds across.

The baying ceased. The whole pack drew a long yail.

The baying ceased. The whole pack drew a long yail.

They see him," said Biddulph.

Almost across! A degree more plunges Fulano! Almost across! A dozen more plunges, Fulano! lectual appetite strengthened every time it was and that consequently France may find there a sufficient quantity of the staple to render her independent able to any one. She must look upon personal clean able to any one. She must look upon personal clean able to any one. She must look upon personal clean of any foreign supply. the bank two hundred yards above us. It was open fogetting, alas! that the whole of life does not con- liness and freshness of attire next to godliness. Her "No; fourteen. Yer see yer not up ter taime on the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them this chief at the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them this sevent the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them this chief this chief. Althoring everything like soiled or faded in the year 1789, and is consequently now in his sevent the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them the bushes on the edge of the slough. One of them this chief. Althoring everything like soiled or faded flushy. Abhorring everything like soiled or faded flushy everything like soiled or faded flushy ev dress must be in accordance with her means, not

you to yearful, and cheep at that "So year see the great arrow of the product of the pulses on the back, pulled himself sabroes, and be begun to pay up, and I got a holt on him. He's a handy nigger, and a likely important of the budges on the back, pulled himself sabroes, and he paddy nigger, and a likely important of the budges on the back, pulled himself sabroes, and the saddy nigger, and a likely important of the same posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He kin play on the fadle like taken—posty ger. He hand the ger house of the plant of the ger house the ger hou

THE GOOD GREAT MAN.

soldom, friend, a good great man inherits r and wealth, with all his worth and pains! its that which he obtains."
y friend—renounce this idle strain hou have a good great man obtain?
dignity, a golden chain,
orses which his sword has slain?
greatness are not means, but ends,

Joodness and greatness are not meanly friends, lath he not always treasures, always friends, the good great man? Three treasures—love and light, And calm thoughts, equable as infant's breath; And three fast friends, more sure than day or night nd three fast mends, mod the Angel Death. Himself, his Maker, and the Angel Death. S. T. Coleridge.

RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE AT COURT.

THE "Life and Letters of Washington Irving," by

his nephew, furnishes the following anecdote of the eccentric John Randolph, of Roanoke, in connection with his presentation at the Court of St. James: "Mr. McLane and Mr. Irving called for him in a carriage, and they found him prepared to accompany them, with black coat and black small clothes, with knee buckles, a sword and a little black hat. They

8,000 different kinds of plants; and he then thought that the whole number existing could not much exceed 10,000. But one hundred years after him, M. de Candolle, of Geneva, described 40,000 kinds of plants, and supposed it possible that the number might even amount to 100,000.

Well, let me ask you, have these 100,000 kinds of plants ever failed to bear the right seed? Have they ever deceived us? Has seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or a seed of poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an acorn, or a beech tree from a chestnut? A little bird may carry away the small seed of a sycamore in its and at all events you don't want a sword.' 'Oh, now, Irving, as to a sword, you need not pretend to teach me about that; my father wore a sword before me, by —!' Mr. Irving explained that the sword belonged to a different cost tume, but was out of place in that dress. This seemed to strike Randolph, and he unbuckled his sword afterwards and left it in the carriage. As he was about to enter the ante-chamber, where the foreign ministers were in waiting, he was, as Mr. Irving immediately explained who he was, and he was permitted to pass. 'There now, Randolph,' said he, 'you see In the shade.

Consider next the wonderful power of life and resurrection bestowed on the seeds of plants, so that they may be preserved from year to year, and even from century to century.

Let a child put a few seeds in a drawer and shut them up, and sixty years afterwards, when his hair s white and his steps tottering, let him take one of the will be remainded for 1862,

AND AS A

PREMIUM TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS,

the Nos. of the same Periodicals for 1860 will be furnished complete, without additional charge.

Unlike the more ephomeral Magazines of the day, these Periodicals ions little by age. Hence, a full year of the Nos. for 1861 will be supplied at the royal family. As he went by the Duke of Sussex the latter beckoned Mr. Irving. 'Irving,' said he, with his thumb reversed over his right shoulder, and moving it significantly up and down, half suppressing a laugh at the same time friend. Hoke the same time the same time friend. Hoke the same time friend. Hoke the same time the same ti resurrection bestowed on the seeds of plants, so that they may be preserved from year to year, and even from century to century.

Let a child put a few seeds in a drawer and shut them up, and sixty years afterwards, when his hair is white and his steps tottering, let him take one of these seeds and sow it in the ground, and soon after he will see it spring up into new life, and become a seed of the most distinguished expressing a first limity. He will see it spring up into new life, and become a seed of the most distinguished expressing of the seeds and sow it in the ground, and soon after he will see it spring up into new life, and become a seed of the most distinguished expressing the seeds and sow at the seeds and sow it in the ground, and soon after he will see it spring up into new life, and become a seed of the most distinguished expressing the seeds and sow at the seeds and seeds and sow at the seeds and seeds and sow at the seeds and sow at the seeds and seeds and seeds and sow at the seeds and seeds are seeds and seeds a he will see it spring up into new life, and become a sia, and one of the most distinguished orators of the United States.' Some time afterwards, Mr. Irving M. Jouanuet relates that in the year 1835 several old Celtic tombs were discovered near Begorac. after McLane, who had returned to his own country; Under the head of each of the dead bodies there was then, pursuing his inquiries, he added, with a signifi

I have just passed the "grand climacteric" of life, and have lived these sixty-three years as a semi-precluse. My father had money enough to supply all one word—books.

In a large and retired family, I was my father's favorite daughter, and he allowed me to become a book-eater. I read every new publication of interest that my time would allow, and all my time was my own. I permitted no one to direct or hinder me, and cared not who criticized me. I rambled much and cared not who criticized me. I rambled much and the first many words so little for the poor, and watched so little for the poor, and watc At the word, a rustling in the bushes along the with foreign prejudice my wants, because all my wants were comprised in solvent. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid with terror, and panting with flight on the ground at sog in and take a whiff of disgust."

At the word, a rustling in the bushes along the bushes along the bushes along the bushes along the more comprised in solvent. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid with terror, and panting with flight on the ground at sog in and take a whiff of disgust."

The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, flavorite daughter, and he allowed me to become a book-eater. I read every new publication of interest that my time would allow, and all my time was flavorited and rapid clerk for the business part of my novels.

Some years ago, a vase, hermachically sealed, was work would in a mummy-pit in Egypt to toud in a mummy-pit in Egypt to the British Museum. The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or tous word. He turned to run. We shouted. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid work work work with terror, and panting with flight on the ground at our feet—"the pop'lar nigger"!

At the word, a rustling in the bushes along the drunt for the unimportant flowed me to become a book-eater. I read every new publication of interest that my time would allow, and all my time was the end of the price of the pop'lar nigger. The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or our felds.

We shouted. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid word word. We shouted. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid word word. The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, discovered in it a few grains of wheat and one or our felds.

We shouted. He knew us, and flung himself, lurid word word. The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, and the pop'lar nigger. The librarian there, having unfortunately broken it, well-ry will into the british huseum. The librarian there, having compels me to do the love passages, I blush so, though quite alone in my study, that you would fancy I was going off in apoplexy.—Mr. Thackeray, in The Cornhill Magazine. NOVEL MODE OF SMUGGLING .- A watchmaker of

THE GETTING UP OF NOVELS .- They say that all the

Alencon, France, having lately offered some Swiss liar fac watches at exceedingly low prices, was asked how he could afford to sell them so cheap. "Oh, that is simple enough," he replied; "I bought them of a wild beast showman who had just come from Switzerland. Before leaving Geneva he purchased a quantity of watches, which he concealed under the litter of his lion's cage. It is hardly necessary to mention," added the scrupulous watchmaker, "that the custom-house officers at the frontier did not venture to search there for contraband goods."-London Express.

An Editor says that the only reason why his house was not blown away during the late gale was because there was a heavy mortgage upon it.

ANY view of God, of which Love is not the centre is injurious to the soul which receives it.—Channing

Foreign Gleanings.

"The Story of Elizabeth," just commenced in The Cornhill Magazine, is said to be by Miss Thackeray, one

—A motion, praying the British government to recognize the "Southern Confederacy," was lately made in the Montrose Town Council, but after a brief discussion the subject was laid aside.

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the cotton plant grows spontaneously in that country, ___M. Horace Vernet has just arrived in Paris from

They went out.

The Altanta

they be reiments.

They went out.

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they is a stall boild on the winter of the sing of the first on which of the sing of the first on the first on the legislation.

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they should want want and when have a dealy hour. The Sounds and want the whole the part were assembled, I found myself the where and trembe at a possible to the standard of the first on the firs

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